

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Trains leave Janesville:

Freight Train, for Oshkosh,	7.05 A. M.
Day Express, " "	4.10 P. M.
Freight Train, " "	8.45 P. M.
Day Express, for Chicago,	12.45 P. M.
Freight, " "	6.30 A. M.

Trains Arrive at Janesville:

Day Express, from Chicago,	2.45 P. M.
Freight, " "	3.30 A. M.
Day Express, from Oshkosh,	3.35 P. M.
Freight, " "	12.40 P. M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wausau, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west for

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME

[illegible]

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Superintendent.
Geo. M. WHEELER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. ABREU, Agent.

New York Central Railroad.

CONNECTS at Albany with Western & Albany Northern railroads for Boston and all places in New England, and Hudson River road for New York.

THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE EAST.
This road makes direct and close connections at Chl-

Baggage Checked Through from Chicago and all Principal places in the Northwest to New York and Boston at **Reduced** Rates. **Through** Tickets to **Europe** and **Japan** at **Reduced** Rates.
Fare as Low as Any Other Line.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West. Also at the Company's offices in the American Express Office, Southwest Corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. **W. H. BENTLEY, General Agent.**
 H. R. SAWYER, Chicago. Gen. Agent and Despatch Agent.
 Gen. Northwestern Agent. - **declair**

1890 Winter Arrangement. 1891
 VIA
Illinois Central Railroad.

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 23rd, 1890, trains will leave for the Great Central Depot, foot Lake and Dearborn streets, at 9.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arriving at Chicago at 9.50 P. M., St. Louis 11.30 P. M., Cairo 4.35 A. M., Memphis 5.00 P. M., New Orleans in 66 hours from Chicago.

Trains leaving Chicago at 9.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted) will arrive at Chicago at Cairo 5.55 P. M., New Orleans in 59 hours from Chicago.

Trains arriving in Chicago at 1.10 A. M. and 8.50 P. M.

southwest for sale at the office of the company, in the
 Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.
 W. F. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't. **april**
Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.
TRAINs leave the Great Central Depot, 802 Lake st at
 Chicago,
 6.00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day
 except Sundays.
 9.45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day
 except Sunday.
 7.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.

Gen. Baggage checked through.
Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad offices in the west, and at the General office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot Lake street.
H. J. STAUDENBERG, R. N. RICE,
Gen. Pass. Ag't & M. O. R. R. Sup't.
april 1st

UNITED STATES MAIL
ONLY WEEKLY LINE
To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool

AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, Ireland.

THE MONTREAL MAIL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in connection with the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

of Canada, carrying the United States and Canadian mails and passengers.

Bohemian, McMaster.
North Briton, Grange.

North American.....	Alton.
Canadian.....	(New)
German.....	
Italian.....	
Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage	
On and after the 24th of November, the steamers will sail	
from Portland weekly.	
From Chicago to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool	
pool:	
1st Class, according to Steaks Room.....	\$50 and 41s.
Second class.....	35s.
Return tickets, 1st class, good for 6 mos.,	160 and 20s.
Steerage.....	8s.
Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers	
by the principal towns of Great Britain and	
Ireland, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at ve-	
luctated rates.	
For freight or passage apply to the company's general	
agents, Messrs. J. & S. Searle & Co., 10, Water St.,	

JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office,
up today
GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN
This immense iron structure, nearly two miles
length, (the longest in the world), erected across the
river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of six and
half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and
western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada,
is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly
1,100 miles in length, is operated under one manage-
ment from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me. and the
Atlantic Ocean.

most convenient route for travel between the west of Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England states, also.

TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the regular weekly line of United States and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland, September 10, 1891, for Quebec, and thence to New York, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling Lowland every Friday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to

JAMES WARBACE,

WALTER SHANNON,
Gen'l Manager, Montreal. *See Ad. Daily*

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD
Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Triple
graph Route to the West

**NEW YORK, BOSTON
And all Eastern Cities**
CARRYING THE PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Great Western United States Mails
TRAVELERS Please Leave Montreal Afternoon arrival

The only truly running cars through from the New York city. Splendid ventilated baggage cars on night trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as any other route.

Boston passengers and the baggage transferred to New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at the principal Railroad Offices in the west.

An Express Freight Train
leaves New York daily, making direct connection through to all points west, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.
For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. Ostrander, 241 Broadway, New York; John S. Dunlap, 15 State street, Boston, Mass.; or of Jacob Forsyth, freight agent, 64 Clark street, Chicago, under the new Sherman House.
J. B. SAWYER, CHAS. MINOT,
General Agents. Northwestern Traveling Agt.
Change of Proprietors.

The Meat Market
in the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and
hereafter continue the business.
As in times past, this market will be supplied with
everything pertaining to the business, and I shall
endeavor to maintain the reputation it has acquired under
the charge of Mr. Kylesheimer.

GEORGE A. YOUNG
and 3d flr.

Janesville, August 22, 1880.

SILVER WARE pure as coin, just received
and 3d flr.

In every proposition for a compromise of the slavery question, and particularly with reference to the border slave states, the southern sentiment in relation to slavery has been alone respected or even considered. Every proposed concession and every guarantee has been to the south. The north has been wholly ignored. Yet there is a north, and a northern sentiment, and any settlement which disregards this north and this sentiment overlooks a very important party in the controversy. Suppose the south is conciliated and the north disregarded,—is there any peace then? Is not a northern agitation and northern dissatisfaction as much to be deprecated as a southern agitation and southern dissatisfaction? And which is most likely to be earnest and lasting? Slavery is a question of interest to the south, a matter of principle to the north. A negro is regarded in the south simply as a merchantable commodity and an element of political power. In the north he is considered as a man, and his enslavement as violating the inherent rights of freedom and personal liberty. Which of these parties carries into this controversy the convictions of right, and which the considerations of policy? Let thinking men answer.

We regard any and every plan of settlement which ignores the settled convictions of the north, as all the proposed plans which have any substance in them do, futile and utterly inadequate to the occasion. Northern compromisers will do well to look at this side of the question, for if they do not consider it now it will be forced upon their attention hereafter when they are little prepared for it, and when they have strengthened the hands of their enemies by dangerous and unwise concessions. An agreement that is dissatisfactory to the north is no settlement at all, and only perpetuates and augments the evil it proposes to cure.

VOTE ON KILGORE'S MOTION.—The following is the affirmative vote on the motion of Mr. Kilgore to lay on the table Mr. Corwin's resolutions and all other propositions pertaining to the subject:

Messrs. Alley, Beale, Buffington, Carey, Elliott, Farnsworth, Grog, Kilgore, Potter, Sedgwick, Somers, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Windham.

Messrs. Potter and Washburn of this state we fully believe represented a majority of the people of Wisconsin in the vote they gave.

JUST AS IT SHOULD BE.—When the bids for the \$8,000,000 United States loan were opened, it was discovered that the New York banks, whose managers have been threatening more or less to starve out the new administration, put in a bid for \$2,500,000 at 90. This bid was rejected, and Wall street convinced that its money kings could neither control the election, as they attempted last fall, nor stop the government after the people have expressed their wishes. The total amount of this bid was \$15,000,000, at from 90 to 96 cents on the dollar.

SOVEREIGN DOCTRINE.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Michigan republican state convention:

Whereas, The republican party is now, as heretofore, in favor of the Union and the constitution of the United States, and believing that the preservation of the one and the maintenance of the other, will amply secure intact individual rights in all sections of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States needs no amendment but merely to be obeyed; and that a strict enforcement of its provisions, and of the laws of congress, will protect every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and restore a fraternal feeling among the states of this Union.

Resolved, That we maintain an immovable attachment to the great truths and principles embodied in the Chicago platform, and which the republican party of Michigan has so emphatically endorsed at the ballot box.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was one of the presidential party, writes as follows from Washington:

Vague hints of the plot were received here ten days ago, but it is not until Monday last that they assumed a shape that entitled them to serious attention. Three detectives were then employed to visit Baltimore, who soon ascertained the existence, beyond all question, of an organized band of scoundrels, whose sworn object was to prevent the President from leaving Baltimore alive. The names of the conspirators, which are in possession of the authorities, include several persons who stand high in business and social circles, who had agreed to furnish all money that might be necessary to carry out the plot and to shield the actual assassins from the legal consequences of their crime.

Several plans for the accomplishment of the diabolical plot had been canvassed, such as the employment of an infernal machine, throwing the train off the track, &c.; but they had been dismissed as impracticable, or as involving too great a risk to the lives of too many innocent persons. It was finally decided that on Mr. Lincoln's stepping from the cars at the depot, or during his ride through the streets, the mob should suddenly close around him, and in the confusion one of the conspirators was to shoot or stab him, his fellow conspirators being immediately at hand to aid him in effecting his escape. Every possible precaution had been taken against failure, and to secure the perpetrators from detection and arrest.

A blunt old citizen of Cleveland, according to the Herald, was recently expressing the great interest he felt in regard to the movements of the president elect. He said "I hope he will come out all right. I have done my best to help him by praying for him every night. The other night I prayed earnestly for the success of the President, and to prevent mistakes, I just added that I meant Abraham Lincoln, and not the other fellow!"

Judge Baxter, of Tennessee, has decided that the stay law passed by the legislature is unconstitutional.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

CONVENED FROM THE MADISON PAPERS.

Madison, Feb. 28.

In the SENATE, a communication from Chas. D. Robinson, esq., with proceedings of Union convention was received and read and referred to committee on federal relations.

A resolution to appoint a joint select committee of eight, three from the senate and five from the assembly, to prepare and report a bill for districting the state into congressional districts, was introduced and lost.

A bill changing the price for advertising delinquent tax lists was debated and rejected—ayes 8, noes 13.

In the ASSEMBLY, Mr. Hammond introduced a resolution for a joint select committee to enquire into that class of securities known as farm mortgages, and to report on the propriety of payment of part or the whole thereof by the state.

The original assembly resolutions for the appointment of peace commissioners, came up in their order from a long repose in the pigeon holes, and were laid on the table.

Mr. Graham, chairman of the committee on banks and banking, introduced a bill asking the opinion of the supreme court on the banking law. It provides that the supreme court shall give to this legislature its opinion whether the banking law can be amended without its amendments being submitted to a vote of the people. After a debate, for which the rules were suspended, the bill was rejected.

A message was received from the governor, urging the granting of relief to St. Mary's Hospital.

The farm mortgage bill came up. The amendments of the judiciary committee were adopted.

The bill was debated at great length, and an afternoon session ordered, at which it was ordered to a third reading; all the members from Rock county voting for it. The following is the vote:

Ayes—Aber, Atwood, Benson, Bly, Bodden, Bonney, Bredemeyer, Carey, Coy, Daves, Dwight, Emery, Flint, Frisley, Garrison, Graham, S. W. Graves, Hanrahan, Hays, Hazen, Hicks, D. H. Johnson, Keogh, Kirkpatrick, Krebs, Lahn, Kneiss, Messmore, Minor, Munroe, Northrop, Opitz, Parker, Peters, Pickett, Pope, Ramsay, Riordan, Schaezel, Stanton, Temple, Townsend, Warner, Webb, White, Willard, Youmans, Mr. Speaker—48.

Nays—Bailey, Bear, Bellis, Bradford, Buck, Caverno, Chandler, Chapman, Clark, Combs, Comstock, Cottrell, Ellis, Evers, Finley, Frank, Gee, Gilbert, Hammond, Haney, Harris, C. R. Johnson, Knapp, Laplain, Long, Mackay, Massey, Mitchell, Newton, O'Malley, Palmer, Pettie, Prendiss, Pullen, Reed, Ruse, Sawyer, Spooner, Smith, Stephenson, Thomas, Winkler—42.

Amendments to the Illinois Banking Law.

The important points of the amendment to the Illinois banking law just passed by their legislature, are as follows:

No public stock but those of the state of Illinois to be received for banks hereafter organizing.

Banks now organized can change stock that has averaged below par for the past two years, for those averaging above par for the same time.

Banks now organized (out of Chicago and Springfield) may appoint an agent, or may establish a mutual bank for redemption, at either of those points, for redeeming their circulating notes at a rate not exceeding 1 per cent. up to January 1st, 1862, and not over 5 per cent. thereafter.

Banks redeeming at Chicago or Springfield are allowed thirty days after protesting notes, for redeeming the same with interest at six per cent. only, while banks not redeeming at those points shall have but twenty days from time of demand for redemption of notes, and shall pay interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum.

The auditor shall make quarterly reports, and publish the same, of the circulating notes and securities of each bank.

No bank to be hereafter organized with less than \$25,000 bona fide capital, and bonds deposited for security of circulation shall be considered evidence of such capital.

No bank shall place money in the hands of others for purposes of loaning.

No bank shall be a party to bonds unless securities are good for the amount of circulation.

No injunction shall be made by any master in chancery restraining the auditor from putting any bank into liquidation and from selling its securities, who shall fail to redeem its circulating notes.

Any notary public in the state may protest circulating notes in packages having bills of one denomination, said packages to have description of notes thereon.

Notary publics may protest any bank if they cannot find its place of business.

Any person or persons intimidating, or obstructing the demand for redemption of notes shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

Banks having no place of business after sixty days from passage of this act shall forfeit charter privileges and be put in liquidation.

In suits at law, or in equity, service on any stockholder (where banks cannot be found) shall be deemed good service.

Stockholders liable for any transaction of the bank while he continues a stockholder. Transfer of stock does not release him.

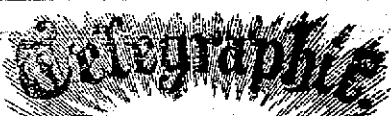
This act to be in force from and after its passage.

The clause preventing placing money in hands of others for purposes of loaning, has been enacted to prevent the present mode of evading the law, regulating the rate per cent of interest that banks are all allowed to take. Their law says that no banking institution shall take over seven per cent interest while it allowed individuals to take as high as ten per cent by agreement.

The banks to avoid this provision placed their funds in hands of companies immediately connected with them, in whose name the loan was made, thus getting the ten per cent interest which they were prevented from taking as banks.—*Waukegan Advocate.*

WANTS TO SECURE AGAIN.—The Richmond Whig says that nothing but the blast of ridicule which would follow, prevents South Carolina from seceding from the Southern Confederacy. It finds itself in the position of the pig which tried to break out of a field by going through a crooked, hollow log fence. Both ends opened into the field, and its swinish amazement at finding itself still in confinement, was not more amusing than the present attitude of South Carolina.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Scott has received 130 letters, from 15 different states, threatening his own life. Some are anonymous, but the bulk of them are evidently genuine.



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

SENATE.—Mr. King presented a number of petitions signed by several thousand persons in favor of the constitution as it is and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Foster presented several petitions in favor of the border state resolutions. Mr. Lane reported from the committee of conference on the Oregon war debt bill, that the senate had agreed to the house amendment making the amount paid \$2,400,000 and allowing the auditor to receive additional evidence in regard to supplies furnished &c., and that the secretary of treasury is authorized to pay the claimants in the bonds of the United States. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Crittenden, from the select committee on the proposition adopted by the peace convention, offered a report recommending the adoption of that proposition.

Mr. Seward said the Senator from Ill., Mr. Trumbull, and himself formed a minority on that committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report, but the majority thought it was not competent, so he asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, in which the Senator from Ill., concurred.

WHEREAS, The legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New York have applied to congress to call a convention to prepare amendments to the constitution; therefore

Resolved, That the other states be invited to take the subject into consideration, and express their will upon the subject to congress, in pursuance of the 5th article of the constitution.

Mr. Hale objected to the consideration of the report to-day.

Mr. Doolittle said that it was a mistake, that Wisconsin had sent delegates to the convention. He had a proviso which, at the proper time, he should offer, to the first section and the amendments proposed by the convention, providing that this section should take effect on the express condition that no state or any part thereof heretofore admitted or hereafter to be admitted, shall have the power to withdraw from the United States, and that the constitution be the supreme law of the land, anything contained in any constitution of any state or legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

The report of the amendments and joint resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. Trumbull presented the credentials of Mr. Lane, Senator elect from Indiana.

Mr. Trumbull said that this committee appointed to wait on the president and vice president elect reported: Mr. Lincoln says—

"With deep gratitude to my countrymen for their mark of confidence, and with great distrust of my ability to perform the duty, even in favorable circumstances, now rendered doubly difficult by the exciting national peril, but with firm reliance on the strength of our free government, and above all, with unshaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of nations, I accept this trust and shall be pleased to signify my acceptance to the respective houses of congress."

Mr. Hamlin said—Please, communicate to congress my acceptance of the trust confided in me by a generous people, conferred while the position was neither sought nor desired. I am truly gratified for the confidence reposed in me, and it shall be my effort to discharge my duty in such a manner as shall subserve the interests of the whole country.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the post office bill, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a mail by the central route to California and the pony express for \$1,150,000.

At one o'clock a discussion arose whether the report of the select committee was in order. Hale and Fessenden argued against it.

Mr. Crittenden replied to Fessenden, saying the Senator had no right to characterize anything he said as presumption.

Mr. Fessenden—I did not say any such thing.

Mr. Crittenden—You did, sir, if I understand.

Mr. Fessenden—Well, sir, I did not, but the Senator can take it as he pleases.

Mr. Crittenden (turning towards Fessenden's desk, and his back to the chair, going close to Fessenden, and their conversation was inaudible in the gallery.)

The Chair called the Senators to order. The resolutions were taken up—26 to 23.

Mr. Hale objected to their going to a third reading, and they were made the special order at 12:30 to-morrow.

The senate resumed the consideration of the post office bill. Wilson's amendment was adopted—21 against 19.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the amendment was referred to one million dollars, by a vote of 29 against 14.

The senate, by a vote of 25 against 24, went into executive session.

After the executive session, the post office bill was resumed. Amendment was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The postmaster general was this morning advised by telegraph from Fort Smith, that the overland mail was stopped by Indians, and not by Texans, as has been reported.

The postmaster at Madera, Florida, is using domestic stamps, contrary to law. The department has been furnished with a specimen.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.

The democratic state convention met at Jefferson City, and will probably adjourn to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The public business is in a greater state of forwardness than heretofore towards the close of congress. Several of the general appropriation bills are pending on disagreeing amendments.

The president has approved the bill establishing a territorial government in Colorado, including Pike's Peak. It is silent on slavery.

Crittenden had an interview with Mr. Lincoln today, also several republican senators and others.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland is making earnest efforts for a cabinet appointment for Henry Winter Davis.

John Bell denies the report that he had been offered a seat in the cabinet or desired one.

The appointment of Senator Chase to the treasury department was settled last night. Cameron is offered the war department. Neither have decided to accept.

Capt. Pope, of the United States army, and one of Mr. Lincoln's traveling suite, is to be court martialled for speaking disrespectfully of Buchanan in a lecture on fortifications, delivered by him recently in Cincinnati.

Flag officer Montgomery of the Pacific squadron, writes that he has returned from an unsuccessful search for the ship of war Levant. He had hopes for her safety. The Wyoming also sent in search had not returned.

The war department, yesterday, received despatches from Major Anderson. He has not been sick. He says the work continues on the bomb proof battery at Cumming's Point, but he could with the guns of Fort Sumter sweep the whole army in a few moments.

United States stocks advanced 4 1/2 per cent. here yesterday.

Ex-Senator Shillid telegraphs his family to remain here. It is supposed he is on his way hither to make arrangements to go to Paris as the minister of the Southern Confederacy.

The court of inquiry has ordered a court martial in the case of Capt. Armstrong for surrendering the Pensacola navy yard.

Yesterday Mr. Lincoln dined with Mr. Spaulding, member from the Buffalo district, in company with Messrs. Scott, Gottsch, Chase, and other notables.

Advices from Charleston state that the floating battery was launched on Monday, and the Dahlgren guns were hourly expected. All troops on furlough were ordered to return by Wednesday.

RALPH, N. C., Feb. 28.

Union ticket 712, section 81; for convention 220, against 540. Partial returns from other precincts show a similar result.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.

Three precincts in New Hanover give 861 majority for convention; other precincts will increase the majority. Secession candidates are elected by 1,000 majority.

Brunswick county gone for secession; 3 precincts in Dauphin give 417 majority for convention; Wayne gives 1000 majority for secession. Wake county, including Raleigh, gives 1000 majority for Union; the majority against the convention is large.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

Tyler and Sedden were serenaded to-night: both sang. Tyler denounced the act of the conference as a worthless affair, and said the south had nothing to hope for from the republicans. Sedden said it was a delusion, a shame, an insult and an offence to the south.

Lieut. Montague made a secession speech. The secession feeling is increasing.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.

The house refused by a tie vote to instruct the senators and representatives to vote for the proposition of the peace congress.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

House.—Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved to postpone the report of the committee of 33 till the 4th of July. The speaker said the subject would not come up for an hour.

Mr. Ely unsuccessfully asked for action on the bill for an extension to Mr. Sibley, contractor of the Pacific Telegraph line till December 1863 for the completion of the same.

The house then considered the senate's amendment to the army bill.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Flour receipts 7332 barrels, market heavy in favor of buyers, sales 500 barrels, 5.10 3/4 super extra, 5.20 3/4 extra do., 5.25 1/2 do. common to medium extra western. Canadian flour dull and drooping, sales 350 barrels, 3.25 1/2. Rye flour steady, 3.40 1/2. Wheat dull while prices without material change, sales 25,000 bushels, 1.18 No. 1 Chicago spring; 1.20 northwestern club; 1.23 Milwaukee club, all delivered.

THE GREAT FLOATING BATTERY AT NEW YORK.—A large amount of war material has been shipped from Pittsburgh destined for the celebrated Stevens' floating battery, New York, which has been in course of construction several years, and will be located at the "Narrows," near that city. The whole amount of shell furnished, was one hundred and fifteen tons. The vessel was built under the direction of Robert L. Stevens. It is about four hundred feet in length, with about fifty feet beam, being next to the largest vessel of which keel has yet been laid. No. 1. Withstanding the great weight of the iron, with space between, it is a wall twenty-seven inches in thickness. Being sharp at the bow, she can be used for cutting a vessel in two. She was designed to carry thirty guns of the heaviest calibre on her gun-deck, and mount four Paixhans on her spar deck, and furnaces for heating red hot shot were to be placed in different parts of the ship. From the fact that she is supplied now with her material, it is probable that she is sufficiently completed to be ready for use.

An old fellow in the almshouse at Bristol, England has been cyphering up the amount he spent for liquor during sixty years of a foolish life, and finds that at a shilling a day, the aggregate is \$16,125.

THE OREGON ELECTORAL VOTE.—How to do it.—The Philadelphia Enquirer says: "The three Oregon presidential electors could not consent to appoint a messenger to bring their vote to Washington, as the mileage (over \$15,000) was too nice a plum to give away, so they all three came on."

There is a family in Connecticut where the husband is descended from an officer of high rank in the French and Indian war. The journals, muster-rolls, handbills and newspapers left by this distinguished ancestor had been carefully preserved in the family archives, to wit: three old barrels in the attic. These the wife, a tidy little Yankee woman, in a paroxysm of house-cleaning frenzy, recently committed to the flames, thereby destroying historical documents, whose value was estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

A SING.—The leading business journal of Augusta, Georgia, proclaims that it will never acknowledge the government of the Southern Confederacy, until it has been acknowledged by the people.

The bill suspending the collection of debts in Alabama for the period of fifteen months, which had previously passed the house, was finally defeated in the senate on the 5th by a tie vote.

The Memphis Appeal says that the four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration will be the "reign of steel." The four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration have been the reign of stealing.—*Louisville Journal.*

Thirty thousand bales of cotton recently passed through Worcester, Mass., brought by railroad from Memphis, Tenn., and distributed to the mills in Lowell and Lawrence.

Another Plot Unfolded.

Our readers will remember that when Mr. Lincoln was passing through Indiana, an attempt to throw his train off the track was discovered just in time to prevent consequences fatal to the whole party. We printed an account of the affair at the time, and nobody seemed to believe that there was any special desire to put the president to death, in the nefarious act which was related. But that was not the only effort made to get rid of the people's man in a summary way. We now have in addition to the Baltimore conspiracy, of which General Scott, Mr. Seward and Mr. Washburne were informed, the following, which comes to us in the Syracuse Journal of Saturday:

"We have been informed by gentlemen connected with the party of Mr. Lincoln, that he left home for Washington, that there were several attempts to take his life made during the journey through Ohio and Indiana. The one which threatened the most serious consequences took place on the presidential train leaving Cincinnati, when a grenade of the most destructive character was discovered in the car occupied by Mr. Lincoln, his family and personal friends. It was found in a small carpet bag, which had been deposited in a seat of the car by some unknown person. Attention was drawn to it from the fact no baggage was allowed in the cars. On examination, the grenade concealed in the carpet bag was discovered to be ignited, and so arranged that within fifteen minutes it would have exploded with a force sufficient to have demolished the car and destroyed the lives of all persons in it. Of course, the 'infernal machine' was speedily removed and properly disposed of."

Couple these things with the threatening and advisory letters, hundreds of which Mr. Lincoln has received since November, and all of which forebode an attempt upon his life, and no sane man can doubt that a deliberate plot has been formed to effect his assassination, and that the murderers were foiled by the hurried journey from Harrisburgh made by General Scott's advice.—*Chicago Tribune.*

DIED.

At Evansville, Rock county, Wis., December 15th, 1860, ANN M. QUINCY, aged seven years and fifteen days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. N. GREGORY, Physician and Surgeon, Office with Hudson & Jenks, Empire Block, Main St. Residence on Court Street, corner of Division, Janesville, Wis. mar2dwt

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Proposals, for surrounding the Oak Hill Cemetery grounds with a new fence, will be received by the secretary of the association until Monday, March 11th. Specifications for said work may be seen at the office of J. J. BARRETT, Secretary.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. AAMAN takes this method of informing his friends that he has commenced the business of repairing all kinds of Watches!

Clocks and Jewellery.

In May's building on East Milwaukee street, a few doors West of the Post Office.

Having been in the employ of Messrs. Webb & Lee of this city for the last four years, he flatters himself he has now gained a reputation in his business as well as in asking for the patronage of those who have so long known him in that establishment. Confident of the ability to do his work in the best manner, he trusts him with his property in his line of business, he respectfully asks for the patronage of the public.

NEW GROCERY

AND

SEED STORE!

ANDREW BOSS

HAS OPENED A

STORE,

IN

Pease's Block, - - Main Street,

FOR THE SALE OF

Groceries and Seeds.

HE RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE

ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

TO HIS

STOCK OF GOODS,

which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Price

paid for

Timothy Seed.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

The State of Wisconsin to Thomas Cooley, as Plaintiff, of Benjamin M. Cooley, deceased, Son of said Benjamin M. Cooley, deceased, and Thomas Cooley and James H. Ogilvie, as administrators of the estate of Benjamin M. Cooley, deceased.

Y. Charles Doolittle, plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 29th day of February, 1861, of which a copy is hereto annexed, and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in said city, within ten days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated at Janesville, February 26th, 1861.

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.

ONLY road to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield, and Alton, without change of cars; also, direct connection for Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville and Quincy